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John O'Parlett's. By JEAN EDGERTON HOVEY. Boston: L. C. Page and Company. Pp. 313. \$1.25 net.

This is a novel which appeals to the best in us, which griups our hearts and fills our thoughts. It is a tale of strife and courage where one of the heroes is a dog.

The Marty Twins. By ALICE E. ALLEN. Boston: L. C. Page and Company. Pp. 280. \$1.25.

Those who have read the adventures of "Joe the Circus Boy" will want to read this interesting account of the further adventures of himself and his dog, Fritz.

Ralph Somerby at Panama. By FRANCIS RALEIGH. Boston: L. C. Page and Company. Pp. 305. \$1.50.

Real buccaneers who overran the Spanish main, and adventurers who figured prominently in the sack of Panama, all enter into the life of Ralph Somerby, a young English lad, on his way to the colony in Jamaica. After a year of wandering and adventure he covers the route of the present Panama Canal. The book is not only interesting from the story side, but has a considerable historical value, especially from the notes at the end.

Hawk: The Young Osage. By C. H. ROBINSON. Boston: L. C. Page and Company. Pp. 272. \$1.25.

A fine story of North American Indians. It begins with Hawk a papoose frightened by a bear and follows him until he is finally made chief of his tribe.

Principles of Character-making. By ARTHUR HOLMES. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Pp. 336. \$1.25 net.

This is Volume XI of Lippincott's Educational Series and although it is a text on applied psychology and written from a scientific standpoint, parents and teachers in general will find it easy to understand and a book from which they may get much valuable help on this most important work of developing character in children. Its tone is optimistic and its conclusions conservative.

Francis W. Parker School Year Book. Vol. II. The Morning Exercise as a Socializing Influence. Chicago: Francis W. Parker School. Pp. 198. 35 cents.

The Principles of Projective Geometry Applied to the Straight Line and Conic. By J. L. S. HATTON. Cambridge: The University Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons American Representatives. Pp. 366. \$3.50 net.

This book is intended to cover all the pure geometry, beyond Euclid, required in order to proceed to an honors degree in mathematics in any

of the leading English universities. The author believes that the student loses much by a neglect of the methods of pure geometry, and an experience of ten years as an examiner leads him to believe that the thorough student of the subject takes a superior place to those who depend upon analysis. It is a welcome addition to this field of geometry and is not only well written but well made.

Modern Electrical Theory. By NORMAN ROBERT CAMPBELL. Second edition. Cambridge: The University Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons American Representatives. Pp. 400. 9/ net.

This edition has been so modified on account of recent knowledge and theories as to be really a new book. It is not intended to be a "popular" work, but is addressed to those students who have a good acquaintance with the older physics and desire to study the more modern developments. The author has "attempted to expound the subject in its logical order, to analyze the arguments by which the various phenomena are correlated, to draw special attention to the assumptions that are made." It should prove an excellent treatment for those who desire a general knowledge of recent developments in electricity.

A Textbook on the Teaching of Arithmetic By ALVA WALKER STAMPER. New York: American Book Company. Pp. 284.

Three things were kept in view in the preparation of this book, viz., the setting of arithmetic (its relation to life), its content, and its method; and it is intended to supply the practical needs of the teacher. It contains much that an inexperienced teacher will find helpful. The bibliography is very meager.

The Meaning of Evolution. By SAMUEL CHRISTIAN SCHUMACKER. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 298. \$1.50 net.

Among scientifically educated people the theory of evolution in its broad aspects is an accepted fact. Just what it means to the average person in its bearing on the great concerns of mankind is what the author of this volume has attempted to set forth in the simplest and most understandable terms for the benefit of the reader who has no special training in the sciences. It is a splendid presentation of the case and it would seem that there are few people who would not only enjoy but be benefited by reading it.

At some points the author seems to imply that man in his entirety may have developed from apes. A careful study of Genesis, we think, will show three distinct creations: first material things, second animal life, third human life (distinguished from mere animal life), and there seems to be no good reason for disputing this. Evolution may and undoubtedly does take place within each of these realms, but there is no evidence of an evolution crossing the lines between. We can hardly feel that the essential in man was evolved from apes any more than animal life sprang from material things.